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BARTON-UPON-HUMBER URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

ACKD. BY

[Signature]

of the



MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and

Annual Report of the Public Health Inspector

1963

MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman - Councillor J. E. Brooks

Vice-Chairman - Councillor D. A. Newham

Councillors G. E. Appleyard
H. Bowers
R. S. Broadley
J. E. Brooks
B. Foster

Councillors J. Lovitt
D. A. Newham
J. F. Sutcliffe
R. Winship
J. J. Wood

Medical Officer of Health

J. S. Robertson, M.B., M.R.C.S., D.P.H., D.I.H.

Office: 50, Holydyke, Barton-on-Humber. (Tel. Barton-on-Humber 3154)

Clerk: Mrs. M. H. Akester.

Public Health Inspector

J. Kirk, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Office: Council Offices, High Street, Barton-on-Humber.
(Tel. Barton-on-Humber 2135)

Clerk: Miss E. Smith.

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50, Holydyke,

Barton-on-Humber.

September, 1964.

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen,

I am pleased to report that the vital statistics of Barton-on-Humber showed a distinct improvement during 1963. Although the stillbirth rate remained higher than that for England and Wales, there were no early neonatal deaths and the perinatal mortality rate was comparable with that for the country as a whole. The town's death rate also came down to the expected level, and births exceeded deaths by 23. Presumably on account of the low birth rate and high death rate in 1962, the Registrar General assessed the town's mid-year population at 6,590, a figure lower than that for 1962. It seems, however, unlikely that migration from the town exceeded migration inwards by 20 persons, for hitherto we have tended to gain slightly in population from migration. The remainder of the vital statistics require no comment. The one infant death was attributed to pneumonia, and the only other death of a person below the age of 25 was attributed to diabetes. There was one death due to tuberculosis. The overwhelming majority of the deaths were due to cardiovascular disease, including vascular lesions of the brain (strokes). Well over half the total deaths in the town were due to this group of diseases - more than four times as many as were caused by the cancers. The number of cancer deaths in 1963 was only about half that recorded in 1962.

Despite the fact that we were due for our biennial measles epidemic this never materialised and consequently our record of notifications of infectious diseases remained favourable. I fear that this means that when measles next

becomes epidemic in our schools there is likely to be an unusually big outbreak, for there will be a high proportion of susceptible children in the population. The factors which enabled the children to resist the infection in 1963 remain a mystery, but despite the fact that some infection was present only 19 cases were notified. The only other notifications were one case of dysentery and one of pneumonia.

The town's new swimming bath was completed in the summer of 1963, and proved a great success. It is to be hoped that most of the children attending schools in the town will learn to swim and so reduce the risks of accidental drowning, for accidents of this kind have hitherto been too common among children playing in or around the dangerous brick pits which surround the area. Swimming baths, however, introduce their own hazards to health. The incidence of fungal infections between the toes among children has already risen and an increase in warts on the sole of the foot may also be anticipated. The usual precautions of installing a foot-bath and of chlorinating the water to prevent transfer of infection have, of course, been taken, but these do not confer complete protection. That some children will develop sinus trouble either from transfer of infection by water, or allergy to the chlorine in it, is inevitable, and some risk of accidental drowning remains even in the best run baths. It is regrettable that fear that increasing the salinity of the water to 0.9 per cent might lead to electrolytic corrosion of the plant or adversely affect the paint, deterred the Committee from adding salt to the water. The scientific evidence that, in fresh water drowning, death from ventricular fibrillation results within minutes of water reaching the lungs as a result of haemodilution and sodium ion deficiency is now overwhelming. The addition of this very modest amount of salt would

ensure that anyone who lost consciousness and inhaled the water could be readily revived by artificial respiration, and so greatly increase the safety of the bath.

The outstanding event of the year from our point of view was undoubtedly the starting of work on the town's new sewage disposal system. Work commenced in the autumn and should be completed before the end of the summer of 1964. The discontinuance of our practice of discharging crude sewage into an open waterway in the town within a few yards of the Railway station will be a wonderful improvement. The elimination of nuisance, and reduction of risks to the health of children playing on the banks of the Haven combined with the reduction of flooding risk to some properties at the lower end of the town should be a worthwhile return for the increased rates which the scheme will necessarily involve.

Although the Council did not build any new houses during 1963 slum clearance activity was maintained by rehousing those displaced in existing council houses. There is, however, still a need for more dwellings for old people in the town, and it is hoped that some will be built at sites near the town centre in the near future. As the Public Health Inspector reports, considerable progress was made towards improving housing conditions by means of Standard Amenity and Discretionary Improvement grants. Despite this, however, there are still too many houses lacking modern amenities and it is to be hoped that even more houses will be improved in this way in future.

Refuse collection and disposal services have proved most satisfactory. The maintenance of a regular weekly collection ensures that refuse does not remain in the dustbins long enough for the breeding of flies to become a

problem, but the brick pond into which the refuse is tipped forms a breeding ground for mosquitoes of the species *Culiceta Annulata* and *Culex Pippiens*, the larvae of which appear to thrive best in heavily polluted water.

Inspection of food premises and enforcement of the Food Hygiene Regulations continued to occupy a considerable amount of the Public Health Inspector's time, and standards continue to improve in consequence. One still, however, receives occasional complaints from members of the public regarding incidents where food handlers have been observed to handle food in an unsatisfactory manner. The assistant in the cake shop who moistens her finger with her tongue to facilitate picking up the wrapping paper, and then handles a cream cake could well cause an outbreak of food poisoning. The butcher who, although scrupulously careful to use a different knife to cut the cooked meat from the one he uses for raw meat, then wipes his cooked meat knife with the same cloth which he has used to wipe the knife used for raw meat probably fails to realise that he is liable to contaminate his wares in this way. Unless these errors are made while an inspector is visiting the premises no amount of visiting and inspection will eliminate such malpractices. They will only cease when food handlers become really familiar with the bacteriology of food poisoning. It is to be hoped that the recent typhoid incidents in other parts of the country will make food handlers in general more conscious of the dangers of food-borne infection and that in future greater care will be exercised. Retailers might be surprised if they knew how much trade they lose when customers observe such incidents. Ladies who are too shy to say anything at the time, especially if in front of a queue of others, recount such incidents to their friends with comments such as - "I should never buy unwrapped food

there because " - or "I dare not buy cooked ham from him because I saw him"

The new Meat Inspection Regulations, which came into force in October 1963 were applied without any difficulty being experienced because during the first two years of their operation inspection is permitted within 6 hours of slaughter. If at the end of this time the requirement that inspection be during the actual dressing of each carcase is to be rigidly applied, however, some difficulty might then be experienced and it is to be hoped that either the Regulation will be reworded or a liberal definition will be given to the term "so far as is practicable" in Regulation 9 (1) before 30th September, 1965.

Although occasional samples of the raw water from the bore which supplies the town showed slight bacterial contamination, this was never excessive and throughout the year the chlorination plant worked satisfactorily. All but one of the samples of treated water were completely free from coliform organisms. The quality of the water provided remained satisfactory, apart from its notably low fluorine content.

No air pollution measurements were made during 1963, and no proposals for Smoke Control are envisaged in the immediate future. The town is so situated that it is only rarely that atmospheric conditions result in smoke and other products of combustion accumulating over it. Occasionally, however, this does happen, as one can see when looking down over Barton from the top of Ferriby Hill. At some future date the making of Smoke Control Areas may require consideration.

In conclusion, I should like to thank Mr. Kirk for the work he has done

during the year, to thank the Committee for the way they have handled their business, and compliment them for succeeding at last in getting our new sewage disposal scheme started.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "J. S. Schulz", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Medical Officer of Health.

VITAL STATISTICS

	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
Mid-year Population.	6580	6610	6590
Live Births.	114	105	111
Stillbirths.	2	5	4
Infant Deaths under 4 weeks of age.	1	3	0
Total Deaths.	75	105	88

	Legitimate			Illegitimate			TOTAL
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Live Births.	58	47	105	5	1	6	111
Stillbirths.	2	2	4	-	-	-	4
Infant Deaths under 1 year.	1	-	1	-	-	-	1
Infant Deaths under 4 weeks of age.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infant Deaths under 1 week of age.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	England and Wales <u>1962</u>
Crude Birth Rate.	17.3	15.9	16.8	18.0
* Corrected Birth Rate.	17.7	16.2	17.9	(18.0)
Stillbirth Rate.	17.3	45.5	34.8	18.0
Infant Mortality Rate.	26.2	38.0	9.0	22.0
Legitimate Infant Mortality Rate.	28.0	40.4	9.6	22.0
Illegitimate Infant Mortality Rate.	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.0
Neonatal Mortality Rate.	8.8	28.6	0.0	15.0
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate.	8.8	19.0	0.0	13.0
Perinatal Mortality Rate.	25.9	63.7	34.8	31.0
Illegitimacy Rate.	6.1	5.7	5.4	6.4
Crude Death Rate.	11.4	15.9	13.4	11.9
* Corrected Death Rate.	10.6	15.3	11.9	(11.9)

* These corrections take account of the different proportions of old and young people in the area, and make the corrected rate comparable with that for England and Wales and the correct rate for other areas. Without such correction health resorts to which old people retire would show alarmingly high death rates, and low birth rates. The comparability factors used to calculate these rates for Barton are 1.07 for births and 0.89 for deaths.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR 1963.

(Registrar General's Figures)

CAUSES OF DEATH	AGE IN YEARS						TOTAL	
	Under 1	1-14	15-24	25-44	45-74	75+	M	F
1. Tuberculosis, resp. ..	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
2. Tuberculosis, other ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal Inf. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Other Inf. and Parasitic dis.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Cancer - Stomach.. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Cancer - Lung	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
12. Cancer - Breast	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Cancer - Uterus	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
14. Cancer - other	-	-	-	-	3	5	3	5
15. Leukaemia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16. Diabetes	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	-
17. Vascular lesions (C.N.S.)	-	-	-	1	4	14	11	8
18. Coronary disease.. ..	-	-	-	1	14	7	16	6
19. Hypertension.. ..	-	-	-	-	3	5	7	1
20. Other heart disease ..	-	-	-	-	1	4	1	4
21. Other circulatory disease	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-
22. Influenza	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23. Pneumonia	1	-	-	-	2	5	3	5
24. Bronchitis	-	-	-	-	1	3	3	1
25. Other respiratory disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26. Ulcer - Stomach & Duodenum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27. Gastritis, etc.	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
28. Nephritis & Nephrosis.	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30. Pregnancy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31. Congenital Malformation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32. Other diseases	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-
33. Motor accidents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34. Other accidents	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
35. Suicide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36. Homicide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	1	-	1	4	35	47	54	34

CAUSES OF DEATH AT VARIOUS PERIODS OF LIFE.

(Locally compiled statistics)

	AGE IN YEARS			
	0-1	1-14	15-49	50+
<u>Infectious Diseases.</u>				
Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-	1	-
Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-	-
Syphilitic Disease	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-
<u>The Cancers.</u>				
Stomach	-	-	-	-
Lung and Bronchus.	-	-	-	2
Breast	-	-	-	-
Uterus	-	-	-	2
Other	-	-	1	7
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	-	-	-	-
Diabetes	-	-	1	1
<u>Cardiovascular Diseases.</u>				
Vascular lesions of nervous system..	-	-	1	18
Coronary disease, angina	-	-	-	17
Hypertension with heart disease ...	-	-	-	8
Other heart disease	-	-	1	8
Other circulatory diseases	-	-	-	1
<u>Respiratory Diseases.</u>				
Influenza	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	1	-	-	7
Bronchitis	-	-	-	6
Other	-	-	-	-
<u>Miscellaneous.</u>				
Ulcer of the stomach and duodenum...	-	-	-	-
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea..	-	-	-	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-	-	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-	-
Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion..	-	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	-	-	-	-
Other diseases	-	-	2	-
Motor vehicle accidents	-	-	-	-
All other accidents	-	-	-	1
Suicide	-	-	-	-
Homicide and operations of war ...	-	-	-	-

Notifications of Infectious and Other Diseases by Age Groups.

DISEASE	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 44	45 - 64	Over 65	TOTAL
Measles	-	1	2	3	2	10	-	-	1	-	-	19
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total:	-	1	2	3	3	10	1	-	1	-	-	21

During the year there were no cases notified of the following diseases:-

Whooping Cough; Tuberculosis; Scarlet Fever; Meningococcal Infection; Food Poisoning;
 Poliomyelitis; Diphtheria; Smallpox; Encephalitis; Typhoid Fever; Paratyphoid Fever;
 Erysipelas; Puerperal Pyrexia; Ophthalmia Neonatorum; Anthrax; Brucellosis;
 Leptospirosis; Infective Jaundice.

PARTICULARS OF IMMUNISATIONS AND VACCINATIONS CARRIED
OUT IN THE AREA DURING 1963.

Type of Immunisation or Vaccination.	Under 1	1 - 4	5 - 14	15 or over	Total
Diphtheria & Whooping Cough Immunisations.	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria, Tetanus and Whooping Cough Immuni- sation.	28	85	5	-	118
Diphtheria, Tetanus Immunisation.	-	-	-	9	9
Whooping Cough Immunisation.	-	-	-	-	Nil
Whooping Cough and Tetanus Immunisation.	-	-	-	-	Nil
Smallpox Vaccination.	12	2	1	6	21
Smallpox re-vaccination.	-	-	-	-	Nil
Tetanus Immunisation.	-	-	32	8	40
Tetanus Booster.	-	-	-	-	Nil
Diphtheria Booster					152

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

Particulars of vaccinations carried out in the Barton-upon-Humber Urban District during the year ended 31st December, 1963.

Salk Vaccine

	Persons born in the years					
	1963	1962	1961	1943-60	1933-42	Others
Had 2 injections	-	8	-	-	1	4
Had 3 injections	-	12	8	1	-	3
Had 4 injections	-	-	-	20	-	-

Oral Vaccine

	Persons born in the years					
	1963	1962	1961	1943-60	1933-42	Others
Initial course of 3 oral doses	6	48	7	3	2	4
Oral booster after 2 salk injections	-	4	20	15	1	3
4th oral after 3 salk injections or 3 oral doses	-	-	-	102	-	-

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955.

Samples of food taken by the County Health Inspector for analysis.

<u>Commodity Sampled</u>	<u>No. of samples analysed</u>
Milk	4
Processed milk products	1
Tinned, bottled, preserved and dried articles.	3
Alcoholic beverages... ..	2
Sugar and flour confectionery	2
Meat and fish products	10
Miscellaneous	1
Medicines and drugs... ..	2
	<hr/>
Total:	25
	<hr/>

Three samples of potted meat contained excess moisture and were the subject of warnings to the manufacturers concerned. Subsequent samples have proved satisfactory.

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1963.

The following samples of milk were taken during the course of delivery during the year:-

Tuberculin tested milk (pasteurised)	17
Pasteurised	10
Sterilised	28

All of the foregoing samples satisfied the Phosphatase Test for the efficiency of heat treatment and the Methylene Blue Test for keeping quality.

Chemical Analyses of Water from Barton Bore.

	<u>Raw Water</u>	<u>Treated</u> <u>(Softened) Water</u>
Appearance.	Clear and bright	Clear and bright
Colour.	Colourless	Colourless
Taste.	Normal	Normal
Odour.	None	None

	<u>Parts per Million</u>	
Reaction, pH value	7.3	7.4
Free Carbon Dioxide as CO ₂	13.0	13.0
Ammoniacal Nitrogen as N	0.008	0.008
Albuminoid Nitrogen as N	0.048	0.032
Nitrous Nitrogen as N	none	none
Nitric Nitrogen as N	4.0	4.5
Poisonous Metals (Lead etc.)	none	none
Hardness Calculated from Mineral Analysis as CaCO ₃	379.3	135.4
Temporary	207.1	135.4
Permanent	172.2	none
Permanganate Figure (4 hours at 80°F) as O	0.20	0.20
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	207.1	202.0
Silica as SiO ₂	8.0	8.0
Iron as Fe	0.04	0.04
Aluminium as Al	none	none
Calcium as Ca	106.9	51.6
Magnesium as Mg	3.0	1.9
Sodium as Na	29.82	98.47
Carbonates as CO ₃	124.2	121.2
Chlorides as Cl	35.0	40.0
Nitrates as NO ₃	17.7	19.9
Sulphates as SO ₄	70.4	73.2
Fluorine as F by the distillation method	0.08	0.11

Probable composition of mineral constituents:-

Silica	8.0	8.0
Alumina and Iron Oxide	0.06	0.06
Calcium Carbonate	207.14	128.87
Calcium Sulphate	81.86	
Magnesium Sulphate	14.85	
Magnesium Carbonate		6.57
Sodium Carbonate		69.36
Sodium Sulphate	1.70	108.25
Sodium Chloride	57.70	65.94
Sodium Nitrate	24.27	27.28

STATISTICS AND GENERAL INFORMATION

Population (1963)	6,590
Area of town	6,434 acres of land and inland waters. 838 acres of tidal waters
Rateable value 1963-64	£185,309
Product of a penny rate	£727 (approx.)

The principal industries are the manufacture of bicycles, ropes, chemicals, bricks, tiles and malt. There are also a shipyard, an instrument making firm and a number of smaller undertakings.

A number of residents in the town work at a cement works just outside the district, and some travel to Scunthorpe to work in the steel industry.

HEALTH SERVICES

General Practitioner Service

The town and surrounding villages are served by a group practice of six doctors who have built a modern suite of surgeries in the centre of Barton. This unit contains a "casualty" room, four consulting rooms, two examination rooms, a dispensary and an office, in addition to a spacious waiting room.

Hospital Services

There is no hospital in the town. Patients requiring hospital treatment have to travel either to Scunthorpe or Grimsby to general hospitals or infectious disease hospitals. Maternity beds and geriatric beds are provided at Scunthorpe, Grimsby, Brigg and Immingham. The nearest mental hospital is situated just outside Lincoln. Mental deficiency institutions are provided at Harmston Hall and Caistor.

Local Authority Health Services

A midwife/home nursing service is provided by the Lindsey County Council. Two health visitors/school nurses who cover the town are based at the Clinic, 50, Holydyke. Infant Welfare and School Minor Ailment Clinics are held at the clinic each week.

Ante-natal clinics, and Ophthalmic clinics for school children, are also held twice monthly at the County Council clinic by consultants from the Hospital service.

Council Offices,
High Street,
Barton-upon-Humber.

July, 1964.

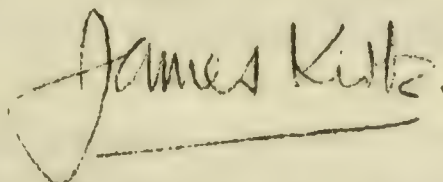
Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

During 1963, 50 houses were made fit for human habitation by formal or informal action. Approval was given by the Council to 34 improvement grant applications totalling £5,377, a considerable increase on the 19 approved during the previous year. Thirteen applications were in respect of tenanted houses, an unusually high proportion, and it is worth recording that, with only 4 exceptions, all farmworkers' cottages in the district have now been provided with modern amenities. Twelve houses were made subject to Demolition Orders and 12 families were re-housed during the year from houses previously condemned. The giving of priority to slum clearance rehousing helped considerably to reduce the waiting period for these cases but 8 families were still living in condemned houses at the year end.

All food premises and factories were again visited and 67 defects were remedied by informal action. A 100% meat inspection service was again provided with the assistance of Mr. E. H. Barnett of Grimsby R.D.C. who deputised during my absence on leave. During the summer months attention was paid to certain mobile ice cream vans which operate in the district from premises in other areas. Improvements were obtained both in the cleanliness of vehicles and equipment and, judging by the results of samples taken for bacteriological examination, in the purity of the product.

For the fifth year in succession, refuse was collected weekly from town properties and fortnightly from farms and isolated dwellings. Remembering the severe weather conditions which prevailed for almost four months I cannot speak too highly of the workmen who maintained the service in the face of real difficulties.

In addition to the visits specifically mentioned in this report, 1,003 were made for improvement grants, interviews, refuse collection and disposal, infectious disease prevention, etc., and a further 377 were made for the purpose of carrying out meat inspection duties.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "James Kirk". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long horizontal line extending from the bottom of the name.

Public Health Inspector.

1. HOUSING

The statistical details relating to dwellinghouses are as follows:-

TOTAL NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES ERECTED DURING THE YEAR:

(a)	By the Local Authority	...	...	...	...	...	0
(b)	By other Local Authorities..	...	...	...	...	...	0
(c)	By other bodies or persons..	...	...	...	...	...	24

INSPECTION OF DWELLINGHOUSES DURING THE YEAR:

(i)	(a)	Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	...	90
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	...	174
(ii)	(a)	Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (i) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925	...	...	...	...	...	8
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	...	8
(iii)		Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ..	...	...	...	...	...	17
(iv)		Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	56

REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT THE SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICE:

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	42
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ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR:

(i) Proceedings under the Public Health Acts:-

(a)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	...	...	...	6
(b)	Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of Formal Notices:-						
	By owners	...	...	...	...	...	7
	By Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	...	...	...	0

(ii) Proceedings under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1957.

Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	1
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(iii) Proceedings under Sections 16 and 17 of the Housing Act, 1957.

(a) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	12
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(b) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	5
--	---

(c) Number of dwellinghouses subject to undertaking or Closing Orders	0
--	---

(iv) Proceedings under Section 42 of the Housing Act, 1957.

(a) Number of Clearance Orders made	0
--	---

(b) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance thereof	7
---	---

HOUSING REPAIRS AND RENTS ACTS, 1954-57:

No. of certificates of disrepair issued ...	0
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HOUSING ACTS, 1949-61:

Number of dwellings for which applications for grants have been received.	(a) Standard Grant	11
	(b) Discretionary Grant	23

Number of dwellings subject to grant.	(a) Standard Grant	11
	(b) Discretionary Grant	23

Number of houses owned by local authority which have been the subject of grant aid by the Ministry.	0
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MOVEABLE DWELLINGS, TENTS, VANS, ETC.

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960.

Number of site licences	3
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Total number of caravans permitted under such licences.	7
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Number of inspections during the year: Sites -	3
Caravans -	2

Number of contraventions remedied	5
--	---

Number of sites exempt from licence	0
--	---

2. FOOD INSPECTION AND FOOD PREMISES

BAKEHOUSES:

Number in district	3	Number of inspections	4
Number of contraventions	1	Defects remedied	2

ICE CREAM:

No. of manufacturers on register	1
No. of premises licensed for sale of ice cream	29
No. of inspections of premises made	37
No. of contraventions found ... 6	remedied 6
No. of samples taken:- Grade I ... 10	Grade II ... 1*
Grade III .. 1*	Grade IV ... 1*

* Samples taken from vans operating from premises outside the district.

MEAT PRODUCTS:

No. of premises registered for manufacture of meat products ..	8
No. of inspections made	11
No. of contraventions found ... 2	remedied 3

OTHER FOOD PREMISES:

No. of other food premises (i.e. excluding bakehouses, and premises registered for manufacture of ice cream and meat products	50
No. of inspections	78
No. of contraventions found ... 34	remedied 39

SLAUGHTERHOUSES:

No. licensed:- Abattoir type	1
Private (individual)	1
No. operated by local authority:- Abattoir type	0
Other	0

UN SOUND FOOD:

CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN
WHOLE OR IN PART

	Cattle excl. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	516	0	2	833	1604	0
Number inspected	516	-	2	833	1604	0
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:						
Whole carcasses condemned	0	-	0	0	8	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	166	-	0	47	162	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	32.0	-	0	5.6	16.0	-
Tuberculosis only:						
Whole carcasses condemned	0	-	0	0	0	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	0	-	0	0	54	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuber- culosis	0	-	0	0	3.3	-
Cysticercosis:						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	3	-	0	0	0	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	3	-	0	0	0	-
Generalised and totally condemned	0	-	0	0	0	-

OTHER FOODS CONDEMNED

100 tins or packets of food. 24½ lbs. butter. 56 lbs. dried milk.

Method of Disposal of Condemned Food:-

Meat: Recovered from slaughterhouses
by Council employees and
sold to processor.

Other Foods: Buried in
Council's
tip.

3. ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 AND 1948.

1. INSPECTION FOR THE PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH:

Premises	No. of Premises in Register	No. of Inspection s	No. of Written Notices	No. of occupiers Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	2	2	-	-
(11) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	31	37	5	-
(111) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding Outworkers' premises).	4	4	1	-
Total:	37	43	6	-

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND:

Particulars	No. of Defects found	No. of Defects Remedied	No. of Defects Referred to by H.M.I. H.M.I.		No. of defects in respect of which prosecutions were instituted
Want of cleanliness (sec. 1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (sec. 2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (sec. 3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (sec. 4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (sec. 6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (sec. 7)					
(a) Insufficient	2	3	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	10	14	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not incl. offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Total:	12	17	-	-	-

OUTWORK - SECTIONS 110 and 111.

No outworkers were reported in the Urban District during the year.

4. DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Closets:

No. of houses with pail closets in district	37
No. of houses with water-closets in district	2312
No. of water-closets substituted for pail closets	10

Cesspools & Septic Tanks:

No. of cesspools and septic tanks emptied, cleansed, etc. ..	9
No. of cesspools and septic tanks abolished	0

5. WATER SUPPLIES

No. of houses with main supply in house (estimated)	Population (estimated)	No. of houses served by stand pipes (estimated)	Population (estimated)
2,049	5,748	300	842

Number of houses supplied from private sources:

in house ...	16
not in house ...	2

Bacteriological Examination of Water Samples.

Group	Presumptive Coli Count	Private Supplies	Public Supply	
			Before Chlorination	After Chlorination
I	No Coliform organism/100 ml.	7	83	47
II	1 to 2 Coliforms/100 ml.	1	7	1
III	3 to 10 Coliforms/100 ml.	0	1	0
IV	More than 10 Coliforms/100 ml. or B Coli type 1 present	9*	4	0

Number of samples taken for chemical examination:

from public supplies -	4 satisfactory
from private supplies -	1 satisfactory

* Includes 5 repeat samples from 3 sources.

6. GENERAL

KNACKERS YARD:

No. licensed ... 1 No. of Inspections ... 2
 Contraventions remedied ... 1

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION:

Rooms or premises disinfected:-

(a) infectious disease other than tuberculosis 0
 (b) tuberculosis 0
 No. of premises subject to disinfestation 10

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL:

No. of premises from which refuse is collected 2,500
 Frequency of collection Weekly
 Method of disposal Controlled Tipping
 No. of tips 1 No. of refuse collection vehicles .. 1

DETAILS OF NUISANCES ABATED:

	After informal intim- ation	After statu- tory notice
Refuse	1	-
Foul ditches, ponds and stagnant water	4	-
Drainage	20	-
Poultry and Animals	0	-
Total:	25	-

	After informal intim- ation	After statu- tory notice
Dangerous Premises	0	-
Miscellan- eous Nuisances	4	-
Total:	4	-

NOTE: Housing defects dealt with under the Public Health Act and nuisances relating to atmospheric pollution and rodent infestation dealt with under separate headings.

RAIS AND MICE DESTRUCTION:

No. of rodent operatives employed 1 Part Time

No. of premises treated:-

(a) dwelling houses 149

(b) other premises 62

Sewers in the district were treated on two occasions during the year. The service covers domestic, business and agricultural premises.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION:

No. of visits 18

No. of nuisances found 2

No. of nuisances abated 4

SWIMMING POOLS:

No. in operation 1

No. fitted with continuous
mechanical filtration and
chlorination 1

No. of samples of water taken for
bacteriological examination:-

(a) Satisfactory ... 9

(b) Unsatisfactory ... 5

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